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Lester F. Ward, Ch. Limousin, A. Groppali, F. Puglia, E. de Roberty, René Worms, Alfred Fouillée, G. Tarde, Ed. Sanz y Escartin, L. Winiarski. The discussion is a portion of the material treated at the fourth congress of the *Institut*, in 1900, another portion having appeared in the issue of last year. A disciple of Marx, M. Kellès-Krantz, submits a statement of the doctrine of this school, and around it the symposium centers, as though it had been a debate in which all actually participated. Readers will doubtless agree with the editor (p. 45) that the impression left by the discussion is that it is another display of the impossibility of accounting for the social process as the working of a single principle, and consequently that neither of the special social sciences can maintain a claim to supremacy over the others. The strength and the weakness of historical materialism are nowhere, to my knowledge, more clearly exhibited than in this discussion. It ought to be of permanent value as an approach to a tenable philosophy of social forces.

Professor Durkheim's journal contains two original papers: one by the editor, on totemism, the other by M. F. Simiand, "Étude sur le prix du charbon, en France et au XIX^e siècle." The monographs in this publication have always been important, and the present volume continues the tradition. We must repeat our former judgment, however, that the reviews leave much to be desired. As a bibliography the list is far from complete, yet an attempt is made to pass judgment on more material than the contributors have time to examine carefully enough to give their judgment weight. There are so many evidences of hasty conclusions that this part of the volume has very doubtful value. It would be worth more if it merely catalogued two-thirds of the works named, and gave more critical attention to the more important of the remaining third.

A. W. S.

Le Dottrine Sociologica. Del DR. FAUSTO SQUILLACHE. Roma: C. Colombo, 1902. Pp. 539.

TO AMERICANS this volume will be interesting chiefly as an index of the attention which Italian scholars are paying to the subject of sociology. We have gone over the ground covered by the book so often that we have feeble interest in another review of the literature of the subject, unless it has decided superiority of some sort. If we had no other account of the different schools of sociology, we should cer-

tainly welcome this. So far as essentials are concerned, Dr. Ward has packed as much into his three recent papers on "Contemporary Sociology" (AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, Vol. VII, Nos. 4, 5, and 6) as this book contains. It is divided into four parts, following a preface on "The Actual Status of the Study of Sociology," and an introduction on "The Precursors of Sociology." Part I treats of "Sociology Based on Physics and Natural Science;" Part II is entitled "Sociology Based upon Biology;" Part III deals with "Sociology Based upon Psychology;" and Part IV designates its subject as "Sociology Based upon Social Science."

More writers are cited than in Barth's *Philosophie der Geschichte als Sociologie*, but there is no advance upon Barth's diagnosis of the tendencies betrayed by people at each of their view-points. Dr. Squillache has presented a very well-balanced account of the different schools of sociological doctrine, but, while his estimates of the writers are interesting, they are by no means novel. Students of sociology need such a text as this, and it is a matter of congratulation that the Italians are producing a literature of the subject worthy to be used in the higher institutions of the country.

A. W. S.

D'où nous venons. Essais suivis d'une Étude sur la décadence des peuples. Par LÉON POURRET. Paris: Fontemoing. Pp. 381.

THIS is a sort of thesaurus of picturesque details picturing evolution, and especially social evolution, at different stages of its progress, and in different divisions of human activity. It is hardly a philosophy, but rather a panorama of evolution.

A. W. S.

Les classes sociales: Analyse de la vie sociale. Par ARTHUR BAUER. Ouvrage récompensé par l'Institut de France. Paris: Giard et Brière. Pp. 359.

WITHOUT finding in this book a very long journey toward the goal of sociology, we may still pronounce it worthy of serious attention by the most competent sociologists. Its object is to discover what are "the social facts." The second chapter discusses the possibility of a social science. The third chapter analyzes various methods of social science. The fourth chapter presents "the method," and the fifth